

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

JOAN BURKE, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

HEARST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

Plaintiff Joan Burke (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, by and through her attorneys, makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of her counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to herself and her counsel, which are based on personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

1. Unsatisfied with publishing and advertising revenue alone, Defendant Hearst Communications, Inc. (“Hearst”) sold and continues to sell subscriber mailing lists containing Plaintiff’s and the other Class members’ names and likenesses, along with other highly sensitive personal information, to various parties on the open market, including to data miners, data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, list brokers, aggressive marketing companies, and various other third parties. The lists Hearst sold identified, by name, address, and other personal attributes, Plaintiff and every other California subscriber to its various magazine publications, including *Good Housekeeping* and *Veranda* magazines to which Plaintiff subscribed. Hearst’s monetization of Plaintiff’s and its other California subscribers’ names and likenesses in this way was done in direct violation of California’s Right of Publicity Law, Cal. Civ. Code § 3344, *et seq.* (the “CRPL”).

2. Documented evidence confirms these facts. For example, Hearst, either directly or through one or more intermediary acting on its behalf and at its direction, and during the time period relevant to this action, has knowingly advertised to the community at large, and sold to

various members of the public interested in purchasing, the list titled “GOOD HOUSEKEEPING Mailing List”, which contains the full name, home address, and title of the publication subscribed to (collectively “Personal Reading Information”) – as well as myriad other personally identifying attributes and demographic information such as gender, age, ethnicity, income, political party, religion, and charitable donation history—of each of the 1,715,229 active U.S. subscribers to *Good Housekeeping* magazine (including Plaintiff and each member of the Class) at a base price of “\$115.00/M [per thousand],” (i.e., 11.5 cents apiece), as shown in the screenshot below from list broker NextMark, Inc.’s website:

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING Mailing List			
Good Housekeeping, published by Hearst Magazines, is a leading lifestyle magazine providing readers genius innovations, delicious ideas, style-savvy trends, compelling news and best-in-class products for their homes, families and themselves. The Good Housekeeping Seal and the Green Good Housekeeping Seal are among the most recognized and trusted consumer icons in the world today.			
Get Count	Get Pricing	Get More Information	
SEGMENTS	COUNTS THROUGH 04/06/2021	POPULARITY:	***** 100
1,715,229 TOTAL UNIVERSE / BASE RATE	\$115.00/M	MARKET:	CONSUMER
1,715,229 ACTIVE U.S. SUBSCRIBERS	\$115.00/M	CHANNELS:	MAIL
50,327 MAR'21 SUBSCRIBERS	+\$17.00/M	SOURCE:	DIRECT MAIL SOLD
663,216 3 MONTH SUBSCRIBERS	+\$14.00/M	PRIVACY:	UNKNOWN
828,701 6 MONTH SUBSCRIBERS	+\$12.00/M	DMA2:	YES - MEMBER
697,231 12 MONTH EXPIRES	\$60.00/M	STATUS:	STANDARD PROVIDER
95,311 CHANGE OF ADDRESS	+\$13.00/M	GEO:	USA
34,912 CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS	\$130.00/M	GENDER:	75% FEMALE 9% MALE
1,364,102 E-MAIL ADDRESSES		SELECTS	
FACEBOOK AUDIENCES	\$25.00/M	1 MONTH HOTLINE	\$17.00/M
CATALOG/MERCHANDISE RATE	\$80.00/M	3 MONTH HOTLINE	\$14.00/M
CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING	\$80.00/M	3RD PARTY BLOW IN	\$10.00/M
DESCRIPTION		6 MONTH HOTLINE	\$12.00/M
Good Housekeeping, published by Hearst Magazines, is a leading lifestyle magazine providing readers genius innovations, delicious ideas, style-savvy trends, compelling news and best-in-class products for their homes, families and themselves. The Good Housekeeping Seal and the Green Good Housekeeping Seal are among the most recognized and trusted consumer icons in the world today.			
Subscribers are on-the-go, family-oriented women whose homes are the launchpad of their lives. It is the place where they get ready to face the world, entertain their friends, take care of their families, relax and pamper themselves, and express their creativity and personalities. They are looking for the best in food, home, beauty, fitness, and health to enhance their lives.			
***** Fast Facts *****			
Median Age.....	58.5	ADULT AGE	\$16.00/M
Age 18-34.....	11.4%	AREA OF INTEREST	\$16.00/M
Age 25-49.....	28.9%	CHARITABLE DONORS	\$16.00/M
Age 25-54.....	38.4%	COA	\$13.00/M
Age 35-54.....	30.2%	ETHNIC/ETHNICITY	\$16.00/M
Age 55+.....	58.4%	GENDER/SEX	\$9.00/M
Median HHI.....	\$65,572	GEO SET UP	\$75.00/F
HHI \$75,000+.....	44.1%	GEO/GEOGRAPHICAL	\$9.00/M
HHI \$100,000+.....	30.7%	GIFT GIVERS	\$16.00/M
Married.....	57.4%	INCOME SELECT	\$16.00/M
Children in Household.....	30.9%	NEW TO FILE	\$16.00/M
Attended/Graduated College+.....	59.3%	NON RECIPROCAL	\$10.00/M
Employed.....	48.2%	PAID	\$12.00/M
		POC	\$16.00/M
		POLITICAL PARTY	\$20.00/M
		RELIGION	\$16.00/M
		RENEWALS	\$16.00/M
		SOURCE	\$12.00/M
		ZIP SET-UP FEE	\$75.00/F
ADDRESSING			
KEY CODING	\$2.00/M		
BUSINESS ADDRESS	\$11.00/M		
EMAIL	\$75.00/F		
FTP	\$75.00/F		
RELATED LISTS			
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE RESEARCH			
SPECIAL OLYMPICS INTERNATIONAL			
ACR - AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR			
CANCER RESEARCH DONORS			
LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY, THE			
WOMAN'S DAY			
WOUNDED WARRIOR PROJECT			
MAYO CLINIC HEALTH LETTER			
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION			
DONOR MASTERFILE			
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY			
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH			
ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS			
• To order this list, contact your List Broker and ask for NextMark List ID #536328 or click here to place your request.			
• Use NextMark List Order Entry Software or Bionic Media Planning Software			
• 7,500 NAME MINIMUM ORDER \$0.00 MINIMUM PAYMENT			
• 85% NET NAME AVAILABLE ON ORDERS OF \$0,000 OR MORE (\$10.00/M RUN CHARGE)			
• EXCHANGE IS AVAILABLE			
• REUSE IS AVAILABLE			

See Exhibit A hereto.

3. Hearst's practices of knowingly selling mailing lists on which each of its

subscribers is identified by name and likeness is not limited to *Good Housekeeping* magazine, but also concern *Veranda* magazine and each of its other publications as well. Hearst, either directly or through one or more intermediary acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more “list manager” and/or “list broker”), and during the time period relevant to this action, has also knowingly advertised and sold to various parties the mailing list titled “HEARST CORPORATE MASTERFILE & ENHANCED Mailing List”, which contains the Personal Reading Information of all 9,108,589 active U.S. subscribers to all of Hearst’s various publications, including Plaintiff and each member of the Class, at a base price of “\$115.00/M [per thousand],” (i.e., 11.5 cents apiece), as shown in pertinent part in the screenshot below from list broker NextMark, Inc.’s website:

HEARST CORPORATE MASTERFILE & ENHANCED Mailing List			
Hearst is one of the world's largest publishers of monthly magazines and lifestyle books, covering a broad range of topics including cooking, fashion and beauty, health and fitness, home design and decorating, relationships, and luxury lifestyles.			
Get Count	Get Pricing	Get More Information	
SEGMENTS	COUNTS THROUGH 04/06/2021	POPULARITY:	100
9,108,589 TOTAL UNIVERSE / BASE RATE	\$115.00/M	MARKET:	CONSUMER
9,108,589 ACTIVE SUBS/BOOK BUYERS	\$115.00/M	CHANNELS:	MAIL
723,523 MAR'21 SUBS/BOOK BUYERS	+\$17.00/M	SOURCE:	DIRECT MAIL SOLD
2,465,169 3 MONTH SUBS/BOOK BUYERS	+\$14.00/M	PRIVACY:	UNKNOWN
3,462,014 6 MONTH SUBS/BOOK BUYERS	+\$12.00/M	DMA2:	YES - MEMBER
3,337,070 12 MONTH EXPIRES	\$60.00/M	STATUS:	STANDARD PROVIDER
529,836 CHANGE OF ADDRESS	+\$13.00/M	GEO:	USA
5,586,073 E-MAIL ADDRESSES		GENDER:	62% FEMALE 25% MALE
CATALOG/MERCHANDISE RATE	\$80.00/M	SPENDING:	\$18.00 AVERAGE ORDER
CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING	\$80.00/M		
DESCRIPTION			
Hearst is one of the world's largest publishers of monthly magazines and lifestyle books, covering a broad range of topics including cooking, fashion and beauty, health and fitness, home design and decorating, relationships, and luxury lifestyles.			
Their powerful portfolio of brands provides a dynamic audience of sophisticated men and women. Hearst has enhanced these magazine subscribers and buyers with ConsumerView consumer demographic and lifestyle data, creating a merged and deduped masterfile of highly sought-after consumers.			
Magazine titles include Bicycling, Car and Driver, Cosmopolitan, Country Living, Elle, Elle Decor, Esquire, Food Network Magazine, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Bazaar, HGTV Magazine, House Beautiful, Marie Claire, Men's Health, Popular Mechanics, Prevention, Road & Track, Runner's World, Town and Country, Veranda, Woman's Day, and Women's Health.			
Hearst Specialty Masterfiles available:			
Home Masterfile - includes Country Living, Elle Décor, HGTV, House Beautiful, Town & Country, Veranda			
Lifestyle Masterfile - includes Food Network Magazine, Good Housekeeping, Woman's Day			

See Exhibit B hereto.

4. The CRPL clearly prohibits what Hearst has done. Section 3344 of the CRPL

provides:

Any person who knowingly uses another's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness, in any manner, on or in products, merchandise, or goods, or for purposes of advertising or selling, or soliciting purchases of, products, merchandise, goods or services, without such person's prior consent, or, in the case of a minor, the prior consent of his parent or legal guardian, shall be liable for any damages sustained by the person or persons injured as a result thereof.

Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a). Hearst directly violated the CRPL by knowingly using Plaintiff's and the Class members' names and likenesses "on or in" the subscriber mailing lists that it sells – i.e., "products, merchandise, or goods" – without any of these individuals' prior consent.

5. The CRPL was enacted to recognize each California resident's right of publicity. Hearst has deprived Plaintiff and Class members of this right by surreptitiously selling mailing lists on which all California subscribers to its publications are identified by name and other identifying attributes, without notifying much less obtaining consent from Plaintiff and Class members prior to engaging in these practices.

6. Hearst's practices of monetizing its subscribers' names and likenesses for commercial purposes without authorization is not only unlawful, it is also dangerous because it allows any member of the public willing to purchase this data to target particular subscribers, including vulnerable members of society, using their identities, interests and other demographic data. For example, anyone could buy a customer list provided by Hearst that contains the names and addresses of all Hispanic women over the age of 50 who live in Sacramento, California, earn over \$100,000 per year, belong to the Republican Party, and subscribe to *Good Housekeeping* magazine. Such a list is available for sale on the open market for approximately \$201.00 per thousand subscribers listed.

7. So while Hearst profits handsomely from the use of its customers' names and likenesses in this way, it does so at the expense of its California customers' statutory rights of publicity. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this Class Action Complaint against Hearst for its nonconsensual and plainly unlawful use of its customers' names and likenesses in violation of the

CRPL.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Joan Burke is, and at all times relevant to this action has been, a living, natural person and a resident and citizen of the State of California. Plaintiff subscribed, including during the time period relevant to this action, to Hearst's *Good Housekeeping* and *Veranda* magazines while residing in, a citizen of, and physically present in California.

9. Defendant Hearst Communications, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business in New York, New York. Hearst is the publisher of *Bicycling*, *Car and Driver*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Country Living*, *Elle*, *Elle Decor*, *Esquire*, *Food Network Magazine*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *HGTV Magazine*, *House Beautiful*, *Marie Claire*, *Men's Health*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Prevention*, *Road & Track*, *Runner's World*, *Town and Country*, *Veranda*, *Woman's Day*, and *Women's Health* magazines, as well as its flagship publication *Good Housekeeping* magazine.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this civil action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because there are more than 100 class members and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest, fees, and costs, and at least one Class member is a citizen of a state different from Defendant.

11. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Hearst because Hearst maintains its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in New York, New York.

12. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Hearst is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial District, because Hearst resides in this judicial District, and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place within this judicial District.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

California's Right of Publicity Law

13. Recognizing the need to protect its citizens' rights of publicity, the California legislature enacted the CRPL to establish as a matter of law that each resident of California has the right of publicity in his or her name and likeness, among other identifying attributes.

14. The CRPL prohibits companies like Hearst from, *inter alia*, using an individual's name or likeness, in any manner, on or in a product, good, or a piece of merchandise. *See.* Specifically, Section (a) of the CRPL states, in pertinent part:

Any person who knowingly uses another's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness, in any manner, on or in products, merchandise, or goods, or for purposes of advertising or selling, or soliciting purchases of, products, merchandise, goods or services, without such person's prior consent, or, in the case of a minor, the prior consent of his parent or legal guardian, shall be liable for any damages sustained by the person or persons injured as a result thereof.

Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a).

15. Notably, California Civil Code Sec. 3344 was amended in 1984 to include the phrase (appearing in the statutory text quoted above) "on or in products, merchandise, or goods" as an additional way in which an unauthorized use of a person's name or likeness violates the statute. *See Stats.1984, ch. 1704, § 2, p. 6172.* In making this amendment, the California legislature sought to prohibit the use of a person's name on or in a product, good, or piece of merchandise, rather than simply in an advertisement for another product or service. *Comedy III Prod's., Inc. v. Gary Saderup, Inc.*, 21 P.3d 797, 801-02 (Cal. 2001).

16. "In any action brought under [the CRPL], the person who violated the section shall be liable to the injured party or parties in an amount equal to the greater of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) or the actual damages suffered by him or her as a result of the unauthorized use, and any profits from the unauthorized use that are attributable to the use and are not taken into account in computing the actual damages." *Id.* § 3344(a).

17. Despite the fact that millions of California residents subscribe to Hearst's various

publications, Hearst disregarded its legal responsibilities to these individuals by selling to the community at large subscriber mailing lists that contained, *inter alia*, all of its California customers' names and likenesses without their consent, in direct violation of the CRPL.

Hearst Unlawfully Sells Mailing Lists Containing its California Customers' Names and Likenesses, as well as their Addresses, and Other Personal Reading Information

18. Hearst maintains a vast digital database comprised of its customers' information, including their names, addresses, and other identifying and highly sensitive Personal Reading Information.

19. Hearst, either directly or through one or more intermediary acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more "list manager" and/or "list broker"), knowingly sold during the relevant time period, and continues to sell to this day, lists on or in which its customers' names, addresses, and other Personal Reading Information appear. Hearst has sold and continues to sell these lists on the open market to anyone willing to pay for them, including on a regular basis to data miners, aggregators, appenders, and cooperatives, aggressive marketing companies, and other consumer-facing businesses. The name and address (among other identifying information) of each subscriber appears on or in these lists, and identifies each such person as having purchased a subscription(s) to a particular magazine(s) from Hearst.

20. As a result of Hearst's data compiling and sales practices, any member of the public can purchase subscriber mailing lists from Hearst on or in which Plaintiff's and the other Class members' names and likenesses appear. Hearst's practices of selling and offering to sell mailing lists that use its subscribers' names and likenesses in this way puts these consumers, especially the more vulnerable members of society, at risk of serious harm from scammers.

21. Hearst does not seek its customers' prior consent to any of these practices and its customers remain unaware that their names and likenesses, as well as their addresses and other identifying Personal Reading Information (including information identifying the particular publication to which each of them subscribed), are used by Hearst on or in the mailing lists that the company has sold and continues to sell on the open market to any member of the public

interested in purchasing them.

22. Consumers can purchase Hearst subscriptions through numerous media outlets, including the Internet, telephone, or traditional mail. Regardless of how the consumer subscribes, Hearst uniformly fails to obtain consent from—or even provide effective notice to—its customers before engaging in the practices described herein.

23. By and through these actions, Hearst has intentionally used Plaintiff's and numerous other Californians' names and likenesses "on or in products, merchandise, or goods," without any of these individuals' "prior consent," in direct violation of the CRPL. *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

24. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as:

All California residents who, at any point in the applicable statutory period, had their names appear on or in a mailing list sold by or on behalf of Hearst (the "Class").

25. Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Class number in the millions. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the records of Defendant.

26. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to: (a) whether the subscriber mailing lists that Hearst sells are "products, merchandise, or goods" within the meaning of the CRPL; (b) whether Hearst used Plaintiff's and the Class's "names" or "likenesses" "on or in" such subscriber mailing lists; (c) whether Hearst obtained consent prior to using Plaintiff's and the Class's "names" or "likenesses" "on or in" such subscriber mailing lists; (d) whether Hearst's practices of selling such subscriber mailing lists violated the CRPL; and (e) the appropriate amount of damages to which Plaintiff and Class members are entitled as a result of Hearst's violations of the CRPL.

27. The claim of the named Plaintiff is typical of the claims of Class members in that the named Plaintiff and the Class were injured and sustained damages by Defendant's uniform wrongful conduct, based upon Defendant's practices of selling subscriber mailing lists on or in which it used Plaintiff's and Class members' names and likenesses.

28. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members she seeks to represent, she has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and she intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and her counsel.

29. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of such issues.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violation of the California Right of Publicity Law § 3344
(By Plaintiff on Behalf of Herself and the Class)

30. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

31. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of members of the above-defined Class against Defendant.

32. Plaintiff is a natural person and therefore a “person” within the meaning of the CRPL. *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a).

33. Hearst is a corporation and thus a “person” within the meaning of the CRPL. *See id.*

34. Plaintiff, a California resident, purchased subscriptions to *Good Housekeeping* and *Veranda* magazines from Hearst. Each member of the Class likewise resides in California and purchased a subscription to one or more Hearst publications.

35. At no time before or at the time Plaintiff purchased subscriptions to *Good Housekeeping* and *Veranda* magazines did Hearst notify Plaintiff that it would use her name or likeness “on or in products, merchandise, or goods” by selling mailing lists on or in which Hearst used her name or likeness (or her other Personal Reading Information— including home address and title of the publication subscribed to—as well as myriad other personal and demographic information such as gender, age, ethnicity, income, political party, religion, and charitable donation history). *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a). Plaintiff has never consented to Hearst using her name or likeness “on or in products, merchandise, or goods.” *See id.* Hearst likewise failed to notify any of its other subscribers, including the members of the Class, that it would use their names or likenesses “on or in products, merchandise, or goods” by selling mailing lists on or in which Hearst used their names or likenesses (or their other Personal Reading Information). *See id.* And none of the members of the Class has consented to Hearst using their name or likeness “on or in products, merchandise, or goods.” *See id.*

36. After Plaintiff purchased subscriptions to *Good Housekeeping* and *Veranda* magazines from Hearst, and during the relevant statutory period, Hearst, either directly or through one or more intermediary acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more “list manager” and/or “list broker”), knowingly sold mailing lists containing Plaintiff’s name and likeness (among other identifying and highly sensitive Personal Reading Information, which, *inter alia*, identified her as an individual to whom Hearst had sold *Good Housekeeping* and *Veranda* magazine subscriptions) to various third parties, including to data

aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, and others, without first obtaining Plaintiff's consent or even giving her prior notice of its use of her name and likeness in this way. Likewise, during the statutory period relevant to this action, Hearst knowingly sold mailing lists containing the names and likenesses of the members of the Class (among other identifying and highly sensitive Personal Reading Information) to various third parties, including to data aggregators, data appenders, data cooperatives, and others, without first obtaining consent to these practices from, or even providing prior notice to, any of these individuals.

37. The subscriber mailing lists that Hearst knowingly sold and continues to sell, on the open market to anyone interested in purchasing them, constitute "products, merchandise, or goods" within the meaning of the CRPL. *See Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a).*

38. Hearst knowingly used and continues to "use" Plaintiff's and the other Class members' names and likenesses "on or in" such subscriber mailing lists. *See id.*

39. Significant commercial value exists in the aspects of Plaintiff's and Class members' names and likenesses that Hearst used and continues to use on or in its subscriber mailing lists.

40. Hearst's unauthorized use of Plaintiff's and Class members' names and likenesses on its subscriber mailing lists, as alleged herein, did not constitute "use[s] of . . . name[s] . . . or likeness[es] in connection with any news, public affairs, or sports broadcast or account, or any political campaign[.]" Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(d).

41. By and through these actions, Hearst, either directly or through one or more intermediary acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more "list manager" and/or "list broker"), knowingly "use[d] another's name . . . or likeness . . . on or in products, merchandise, or goods," without such person[s'] prior consent," in direct violation of the CRPL. *See Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a).*

42. Hearst knowingly used Plaintiff's and the other Class members' names and likenesses on its subscriber mailing lists without prior consent in violation of the CRPL. During the time period relevant to this action, Hearst, either directly or through one or more intermediary

acting on its behalf and at its direction (including through NextMark and/or one or more “list manager” and/or “list broker”), directed and oversaw the compilation and assembly of the subject subscriber mailing lists from its customer database, the advertising of such subscriber mailing lists on the open market, and the actual sales of such subscriber mailing lists to various third parties. Hearst reaped significant monetary profits through its sales of subscriber mailing lists on or in which Plaintiff’s and the other Class members’ names and likenesses appeared.

43. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured, in California, from the violations of their rights of publicity that they suffered as a result of Hearst’s nonconsensual use of their names and likenesses in the manner described herein. On behalf of herself and the Class, Plaintiff seeks: (1) \$750.00 in statutory liquidated damages or actual damages, whichever is greater, as well as any profits from Hearst’s unauthorized uses of her and Class members’ names and likenesses that are attributable to such uses and are not taken into account in computing any actual damages, for herself and each Class member pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a); (2) an award of punitive damages pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a); (3) a declaration that Defendant’s conduct described herein violates Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a); (4) an injunction prohibiting Defendant from further using Plaintiff’s and Class members’ names or likenesses on or in the subscriber mailing lists that it sells, and requiring Defendant to obtain prior consent from California customers prior to doing so in the future; and (5) costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

44. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks a judgment against Defendant as follows:

A. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class and Plaintiff’s attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class;

B. For an order declaring that Defendant’s conduct as described herein violates the California Right to Publicity Law, Cal. Civ. Code § 3344, *et seq.*;

- C. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on the count asserted herein;
- D. For an award of \$750.00 in statutory liquidated damages or actual damages, whichever is greater, as well as any profits from Hearst's unauthorized uses of her and Class members' names and likenesses that are attributable to such uses and are not taken into account in computing any actual damages, for herself and each Class member pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a);
- E. For an award of punitive damages pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a);
- F. For an injunction prohibiting Defendant from further using Plaintiff's and Class members' names or likenesses on or in the subscriber mailing lists that it sells, and requiring Defendant to obtain prior consent from California customers prior to doing so in the future;
- G. For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a); and
- H. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action and issues so triable.

Dated: November 2, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

HEDIN HALL LLP

By: /s/ Arun G. Ravindran

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* *Pro Hac Vice* Application Forthcoming

Counsel for Plaintiff and the Putative Class